

mosum. Later in the month, a few scattered plants of *V. pennsylvanicum* were found in bloom near Lake Minnewaska, Ulster County, New York. I am told that, though one often finds violets, and other spring-flowering herbs blossoming again in autumn, this tendency is unusual with shrubby plants; and I remember finding nothing of the kind before, though often in the woods in September and October. Can it be the result of the unusually dry weather? — M. A. COE, Brookline, Massachusetts.

A NEW VICIA FOR NEW ENGLAND. — In the early summer of 1895, Miss Patterson, one of my pupils, brought me specimens of a *Vicia* collected in a roadside ditch, in the outskirts of this village. I did not examine it critically, but took it for a rank form of *V. sativa*, L., and so recorded it in my note-book. Last summer I collected it from the same station and, doubtful of its identity, sent specimens to the Gray Herbarium, where Dr. E. B. Uline determined it as *V. sepium*, L., a species generally distributed in Europe. Another American specimen in the Gray Herbarium, was collected by L. R. Jones in a meadow at Montreal, in 1895.

Vicia sepium differs from *V. sativa* chiefly in the following characters: flowers 2–5, in sessile clusters or short racemes, the individual flowers on short pedicels; leaves large, ovate or ovate-oblong; pod comparatively short and broad. — HERBERT E. SARGENT, Brewster Free Academy, Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

A NEW VARIETY OF *ZIZIA AUREA*. — On a botanical trip last June, at Salisbury, Connecticut, a field was crossed in which were many plants of “Golden Alexanders.” In this species, the leaflets are usually at least twice as long as broad, tapering to a point, and sharply toothed. Here, however, were individuals with leaflets nearly as broad as long, very blunt, and with shallow teeth. They were growing with, and otherwise seemed like the typical form, yet the variation is so striking, that it seems worthy of a name and description, as follows:

ZIZIA AUREA, Koch, var. **obtusifolia**, N. VAR. Leaflets 2 to 4 cm. long, from obovate to broadly oblong, mostly rounded or even retuse at the apex, closely serrate with shallow teeth. — Low fields, growing with the typical form, Salisbury, Connecticut, 19 June, 1900. Type specimen in the Gray Herbarium. — C. H. BISSELL, Southington, Connecticut.